

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended): A biochemical analysis unit comprising a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy and formed with a plurality of holes, and a plurality of absorptive regions formed by charging an absorptive material in the plurality of holes formed in the substrate

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a an activated carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter.

2. (currently amended): A biochemical analysis unit comprising a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy and formed with a plurality of holes, and a plurality of absorptive regions formed by charging an absorptive material in the plurality of holes formed in the substrate, the plurality of absorptive regions being selectively labeled with at least one kind of labeling substance selected from a group consisting of a radioactive labeling substance, a labeling substance which generates chemiluminescent emission when it, contacts a chemiluminescent substrate and a fluorescent substance by spotting specific binding substances whose sequence, base length, composition and the like are known therein and

specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with at least one kind of said labeling substance with the specific binding substances

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a an activated carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter.

3. (currently amended): A biochemical analysis unit ~~in accordance with Claim 2~~ comprising a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy and formed with a plurality of holes, and a plurality of absorptive regions formed by charging an absorptive material in the plurality of holes formed in the substrate, the plurality of absorptive regions being selectively labeled with at least one kind of labeling substance selected from a group consisting of a radioactive labeling substance, a labeling substance which generates chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a chemiluminescent substrate and a fluorescent substance by spotting specific binding substances whose sequence, base length, composition and the like are known therein and specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with at least one kind of said labeling substance with the specific binding substances

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter and

wherein the substance derived from a living organism is specifically bound with specific binding substances by a reaction selected from a group consisting of hybridization antigen-antibody reaction and receptor-ligand reaction.

Claims 4-13. (canceled).

14. (currently amended): A biochemical analysis unit comprising an absorptive substrate formed of an absorptive material and a perforated plate formed with a plurality of through-holes and made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and light energy, the perforated plate being closely contacted with at least one surface of the absorptive substrate to form a plurality of absorptive regions of the absorptive substrate in the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a an activated carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter.

Claims 15-16. (canceled).

17. (currently amended): A biochemical analysis unit ~~in accordance with Claim 14~~ comprising an absorptive substrate formed of an absorptive material and a perforated plate formed with a plurality of through-holes and made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and light energy, the perforated plate being closely contacted with at least one surface of the absorptive substrate to form a plurality of absorptive regions of the absorptive substrate in the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate

wherein the plurality of absorptive regions are selectively labeled with at least one kind of labeling substances selected from a group consisting of a radioactive labeling substance, a labeling substance ~~capable of generating~~ which generates chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a chemiluminescent substrate and/or a fluorescent substance by spotting specific

binding substances whose sequence, base length, and composition are known therein and ~~hybridizing~~ specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with at least one kind of said labeling substance with the specific binding substances and

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including an activated carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter.

Claims 18-65. (canceled).

66. (previously presented): A biochemical analyzing method comprising the steps of preparing a biochemical analysis unit by spotting specific binding substances, which can specifically bind with a substance derived from a living organism and whose sequence, base length, and composition are known, in a plurality of absorptive regions, each of which is formed in a plurality of holes formed in a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with a radioactive labeling substance with the specific binding substances, superposing the biochemical analysis unit on a stimutable phosphor sheet in which a stimutable phosphor layer is formed so that the stimutable phosphor layer faces the plurality of absorptive regions, thereby exposing the stimutable phosphor layer to the radioactive labeling substance contained in the plurality of absorptive regions, irradiating the stimutable phosphor layer exposed to the radioactive labeling substance with a stimulating ray, thereby exciting stimutable phosphor contained in the stimutable phosphor layer, photoelectrically detecting stimulated emission released from the

stimulable phosphor contained in the stimulable phosphor layer, thereby producing biochemical analysis data, and effecting biochemical analysis based on the biochemical analysis data.

67. (original): A biochemical analyzing method in accordance with Claim 66 wherein a plurality of dot-like stimulable phosphor layer regions are formed spaced-apart from each other in the stimulable phosphor sheet in the same pattern as that of the plurality of holes formed in the substrate of the biochemical analysis unit and the biochemical analysis unit and the stimulable phosphor sheet are superposed on each other so that each of the plurality of dot-like stimulable phosphor layer regions faces one of the plurality of absorptive regions in the plurality of holes formed in the substrate of the biochemical analysis unit, thereby exposing the plurality of dot-like stimulable phosphor layer regions of the stimulable phosphor sheet to the radioactive labeling substance contained in the plurality of absorptive regions.

68. (previously presented): A biochemical analyzing method comprising the steps of preparing a biochemical analysis unit comprising an absorptive substrate formed of an absorptive material and a perforated plate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and light energy and formed with a plurality of through-holes, the perforated plate being closely contacted with at least one surface of the absorptive substrate to form a plurality of absorptive regions of the absorptive substrate in the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate, the plurality of absorptive regions being selectively labeled with a radioactive labeling substance by spotting specific binding substances, which can specifically bind with a substance derived from a living organism and whose sequence, base length, and composition are known, in the plurality of absorptive regions and specifically binding a substance derived from a living

organism and labeled with a radioactive labeling substance, superposing the biochemical analysis unit and a stimuable phosphor sheet in which a stimuable phosphor layer is formed via the perforated plate so that the stimuable phosphor layer faces the plurality of absorptive regions, thereby exposing the stimuable phosphor layer to the radioactive labeling substance contained in the plurality of absorptive regions, irradiating the stimuable phosphor layer exposed to the radioactive labeling substance with a stimulating ray to excite stimuable phosphor contained in the stimuable phosphor layer, photoelectrically detecting stimulated emission released from the stimuable phosphor contained in the stimuable phosphor layer to produce biochemical analysis data, and effecting biochemical analysis based on the biochemical analysis data.

69. (original): A biochemical analyzing method in accordance with Claim 68 wherein a plurality of dot-like stimuable phosphor layer regions are formed spaced-apart in the stimuable phosphor sheet in the same pattern as that of the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate, and the biochemical analysis unit and the stimuable phosphor sheet are superposed on each other so that each of the plurality of dot-like stimuable phosphor layer regions faces one of the plurality of absorptive regions via one of the through-holes formed in the perforated plate, thereby exposing the plurality of dot-like stimuable phosphor layer regions to a radioactive labeling substance contained in the plurality of absorptive regions.

70. (previously presented): A biochemical analyzing method comprising the steps of preparing a biochemical analysis unit by spotting specific binding substances, which can specifically bind with a substance derived from a living organism and whose sequence, base length, and composition are known, in a plurality of absorptive regions formed in a plurality of

holes formed in a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating light energy and specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with a fluorescent substance with the specific binding substances, thereby selectively labeling a plurality of absorptive regions, irradiating the biochemical analysis unit with a stimulating ray, thereby exciting the fluorescent substance, photoelectrically detecting fluorescence released from the fluorescent substance, thereby producing biochemical analysis data, and effecting biochemical analysis based on the biochemical analysis data.

71. (previously presented): A biochemical analyzing method comprising the steps of preparing a biochemical analysis unit by spotting specific binding substances, which can specifically bind with a substance derived from a living organism and whose sequence, base length, and composition are known, in a plurality of absorptive regions formed in a plurality of holes formed in a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating light energy and specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with a labeling substance capable of generating chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a chemiluminescent substrate with the specific binding substances, thereby selectively labeling the plurality of absorptive regions, bringing the biochemical analysis unit into close contact with a chemiluminescent substrate, photoelectrically detecting chemiluminescent emission released from the labeling substance, thereby producing biochemical analysis data, and effecting biochemical analysis based on the biochemical analysis data.

72. (previously presented): A biochemical analyzing method comprising the steps of preparing a biochemical analysis unit by spotting specific binding substances, which can

specifically bind with a substance derived from a living organism and whose sequence, base length, and composition are known, in a plurality of absorptive regions formed in a plurality of holes formed in a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating light energy and specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with a fluorescent substance and a labeling substance capable of generating chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a chemiluminescent substrate with the specific binding substances, thereby selectively labeling the plurality of absorptive regions, irradiating the biochemical analysis unit with a stimulating ray to excite the fluorescent substance, and photoelectrically detecting fluorescence released from the fluorescent substance, thereby producing biochemical analysis data, while bringing the biochemical analysis unit into close contact with a chemiluminescent substrate, photoelectrically detecting chemiluminescent emission released from the labeling substance, thereby producing biochemical analysis data, and effecting biochemical analysis based on the biochemical analysis data.

73. (previously presented): A biochemical analyzing method comprising the steps of bringing an absorptive substrate made of an absorptive material and formed with a plurality of absorptive regions by spotting thereon specific binding substances, which can specifically bind with a substance derived from a living organism and whose sequence, base length, and composition are known, the plurality of the absorptive regions being selectively labeled by specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with a fluorescent substance with the specific binding substances contained in the plurality of absorptive regions, into close contact with a perforated plate made of a material capable of attenuating light energy

and formed with a plurality of through-holes at positions corresponding to the plurality of absorptive regions formed in the absorptive substrate, irradiating the plurality of absorptive regions formed in the absorptive substrate through the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate to stimulate the fluorescent substance, photoelectrically detecting fluorescence released from the fluorescent substance, thereby producing biochemical analysis data, and effecting biochemical analysis based on the biochemical analysis data.

74. (previously presented): A biochemical analyzing method comprising the steps of bringing an absorptive substrate made of an absorptive material and formed with a plurality of absorptive regions by spotting thereon specific binding substances, which can specifically bind with a substance derived from a living organism and whose sequence, base length, and composition are known, the plurality of the absorptive regions being selectively labeled by specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with a labeling substance capable of generating chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a chemiluminescent substrate with the specific binding substances contained in the plurality of absorptive regions, into close contact with a perforated plate made of a material capable of attenuating light energy and formed with a plurality of through-holes at positions corresponding to the plurality of absorptive regions formed in the absorptive substrate, bringing a chemiluminescent substrate into close contact with the plurality of absorptive regions formed in the absorptive substrate through the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate, photoelectrically detecting chemiluminescent emission released from the labeling substance,

thereby producing biochemical analysis data, and effecting biochemical analysis based on the biochemical analysis data.

75. (previously presented): A biochemical analyzing method comprising the steps of bringing an absorptive substrate made of an absorptive material and formed with a plurality of absorptive regions by spotting thereon specific binding substances, which can specifically bind with a substance derived from a living organism and whose sequence, base length, and composition are known, the plurality of the absorptive regions being selectively labeled by specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with a fluorescent substance and a labeling substance capable of generating chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a chemiluminescent substrate with the specific binding substances contained in the plurality of absorptive regions, into close contact with a perforated plate made of a material capable of attenuating light energy and formed with a plurality of through-holes at positions corresponding to the plurality of absorptive regions formed in the absorptive substrate, irradiating the plurality of absorptive regions formed in the absorptive substrate through the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate to stimulate the fluorescent substance, and photoelectrically detecting fluorescence released from the fluorescent substance, thereby producing biochemical analysis data, while bringing a chemiluminescent substrate into close contact with the plurality of absorptive regions formed in the absorptive substrate through the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate, and photoelectrically detecting chemiluminescent emission released from the labeling substance, thereby producing biochemical analysis data, and effecting biochemical analysis based on the biochemical analysis data.

76. (canceled).

77. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of holes is formed as a through-hole.

78. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 2 wherein each of the plurality of holes is formed as a through-hole.

79. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 3 wherein each of the plurality of holes is formed as a through-hole.

80. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of holes is formed as a recess.

81. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 2 wherein each of the plurality of holes is formed as a recess.

82. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 3 wherein each of the plurality of holes is formed as a recess.

83. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 1 wherein the substrate is formed of a flexible material.

84. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 2 wherein the substrate is formed of a flexible material.

85. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 3 wherein the substrate is formed of a flexible material.

86. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 1 wherein the substrate is formed with a gripping portion by which the substrate can be gripped.

87. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 2 wherein the substrate is formed with a gripping portion by which the substrate can be gripped.

88. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 3 wherein the substrate is formed with a gripping portion by which the substrate can be gripped.

89. (new): A biochemical analysis unit comprising an absorptive substrate formed of an absorptive material and a perforated plate formed with a plurality of through-holes and made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and light energy the perforated plate being closely contacted with at least one surface of the absorptive substrate to form a plurality of absorptive regions of the absorptive substrate in the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate

wherein the plurality of absorptive regions being selectively labeled with at least one kind of labeling substance selected from a group consisting of a radioactive labeling substance, a labeling substance which generates chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a chemiluminescent substrate and a fluorescent substance by spotting specific binding substances whose sequence, base length, composition and the like are known therein and specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with at least one kind of said labeling substance with the specific binding substances,

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter and

wherein the substance derived from a living organism is specifically bound with specific binding substances by a reaction selected from a group consisting of hybridization, antigen-antibody reaction and receptor ligand reaction.

90. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 14 wherein perforated plates are in close contact with the both surfaces of the absorptive substrate.

91. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 17 wherein perforated plates are in contact with the both surfaces of the absorptive substrate.

92. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 89 wherein perforated plates are in contact with the both surfaces of the absorptive substrate.

93. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 1 which is formed with 10 or more holes.

94. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 2 which is formed with 10 or more holes.

95. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 3 which is formed with 10 or more holes.

96. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 14 which is formed with 10 or more holes.

97. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 17 which is formed with 10 or more holes.

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98. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 89 which is formed with 10 or more holes.

99. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 93 which is formed with 1,000 or more holes.

100. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 94 which is formed with 1,000 or more holes.

101. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 95 which is formed with 1,000 or more holes.

102. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 96 which is formed with 1,000 or more holes.

103. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 97 which is formed with 1,000 or more holes.

104. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 98 which is formed with 1,000 or more holes.

105. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 99 which is formed with 10,000 or more holes.

106. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 100 which is formed with 10,000 or more holes.

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107. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 101 which is formed with 10,000 or more holes.

108. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 102 which is formed with 10,000 or more holes.

109. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 103 which is formed with 10,000 or more holes.

110. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 104 which is formed with 10,000 or more holes.

111. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 1 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 5 mm^2 .

112. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 2 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 5 mm^2 .

113. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 3 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 5 mm^2 .

114. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 14 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 5 mm^2 .

115. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 17 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 5 mm^2 .

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116. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 89 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 5 mm^2 .

117. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 111 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 1 mm^2 .

118. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 112 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 1 mm^2 .

119. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 114 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 1 mm^2 .

120. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 114 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 1 mm^2 .

121. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 115 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 1 mm^2 .

122. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 89 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 1 mm^2 .

123. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 117 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 0.1 mm^2 .

124. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 118 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 0.1 mm^2 .

125. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 119 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 0.1 mm^2 .

126. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 120 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 0.1 mm^2 .

127. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 121 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 0.1 mm^2 .

128. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 122 wherein each of the plurality of holes has a size of less than 0.1 mm^2 .

129. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 1 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10 or more per cm^2 .

130. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 2 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10 or more per cm^2 .

131. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 3 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10 or more per cm^2 .

132. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 14 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10 or more per cm^2 .

133. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 17 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10 or more per cm^2 .

134. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 89 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10 or more per cm^2 .

135. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 129 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 1,000 or more per cm^2 .

136. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 130 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 1,000 or more per cm^2 .

137. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 131 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 1,000 or more per cm^2 .

138. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 132 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 1,000 or more per cm^2 .

139. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 133 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 1,000 or more per cm^2 .

140. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 134 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 1,000 or more per cm^2 .

141. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 135 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

142. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 136 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

143. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 137 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

144. (original): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 138 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

145. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 139 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

146. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 140 wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

147. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 1 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to 1/5 or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

148. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 2 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to 1/5 or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

149. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 3 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to 1/5 or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

150. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 14 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to 1/5 or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

151. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 17 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/5$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

152. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 89 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/5$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

153. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with 147 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/10$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

154. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with 148 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/10$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

155. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 149 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/10$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

156. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with 150 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/10$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

157. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 151 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/10$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

158. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 152 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/10$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

159. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with 153 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/100$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive phosphor layer regions.

160. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with 154 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to $1/100$ or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive phosphor layer regions.

161. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 155 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to 1/100 or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

162. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with 156 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to 1/100 or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive phosphor layer regions.

163. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 157 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to 1/100 or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive region.

164. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 158 wherein the material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy has a property of reducing the energy of radiation and/or light to 1/100 or less when the radiation and/or light travels in the material by a distance equal to that between neighboring absorptive regions.

165. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 147 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of metal material, ceramic material and plastic material.

166. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 148 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of metal material, ceramic material and plastic material.

167. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 149 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of metal material, ceramic material and plastic material.

168. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 150 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of metal material, ceramic material and plastic material.

169. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 151 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of metal material, ceramic material and plastic material.

170. (new): A biochemical analysis unit in accordance with Claim 152 wherein the substrate is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of metal material, ceramic material and plastic material.

171. (new): A biochemical analysis unit comprising a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy and formed with a plurality of holes, and a plurality of absorptive regions formed by charging an absorptive material in the plurality of holes formed in the substrate

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and porous material, including a carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter and

wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

172. (new): A biochemical analysis unit comprising a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy and formed with a plurality of holes, and a plurality of absorptive regions formed by charging an absorptive material in the plurality of holes formed in the substrate, the plurality of absorptive regions being selectively labeled with at least one kind of labeling substance selected from a group consisting of a radioactive labeling substance, a labeling substance which generates chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a chemiluminescent substrate and a fluorescent substance by spotting specific binding substances whose sequence, base length, composition and the like are known therein and specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with at least one kind of said labeling substance with the specific binding substances

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter and

wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

173. (new): A biochemical analysis unit comprising an absorptive substrate formed of an absorptive material and a perforated plate formed with a plurality of through-holes and made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and light energy, the perforated plate being

closely contacted with at least one surface of the absorptive substrate to form a plurality of absorptive regions of the absorptive substrate in the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter and

wherein the plurality of holes are formed at a density of 10,000 or more per cm^2 .

174. (new): A biochemical analysis unit comprising a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy and formed with a plurality of holes, and a plurality of absorptive regions formed by charging an absorptive material in the plurality of holes formed in the substrate

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and porous material, including a carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter and

wherein the absorptive region is formed on a fiber material.

175. (new): A biochemical analysis unit comprising a substrate made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and/or light energy and formed with a plurality of holes, and a plurality of absorptive regions formed by charging an absorptive material in the plurality of holes formed in the substrate, the plurality of absorptive regions being selectively labeled with at least one kind of labeling substance selected from a group consisting of a radioactive labeling substance, a labeling substance which generates chemiluminescent emission when it contacts a

chemiluminescent substrate and a fluorescent substance by spotting specific binding substances whose sequence, base length, composition and the like are known therein and specifically binding a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with at least one kind of said labeling substance with the specific binding substances

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter and

wherein the absorptive region is formed on a fiber material.

176. (new): A biochemical analysis unit comprising an absorptive substrate formed of an absorptive material and a perforated plate formed with a plurality of through-holes and made of a material capable of attenuating radiation energy and light energy, the perforated plate being closely contacted with at least one surface of the absorptive substrate to form a plurality of absorptive regions of the absorptive substrate in the plurality of through-holes formed in the perforated plate

wherein the absorptive region is formed of a material selected from the group consisting of a fiber material and a porous material, including a carbon material or a material capable of forming a membrane filter and

wherein the absorptive substrate is formed on a fiber material.